WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1876.

VOLUME XXIV---NUMBER 184.

The Intelligence.

The Wool Trade.—Mr. Henry K. List of this city disposed of 300,000 pounds of wool a few days ago to an eastern company, having become satisfied that the market did not promise well for the immediate future. The New York Bulletin of Thursday fully confirms this view of Mr. List. It contains a report of several interviews with leading dealers upon the present condition and future prospects of products per future and products and future prospects of products per future and future prospects of products per future and future prospects of general products a the market. The Messrs, Lord Brothers state that their business was so depressed and the outlook so discouraging that they had determined to get out of the trade.

re had been very numerous, more

on of the trade on the tariff. They stated that the 'duty'on wool was about

ong money for many years.

The firm of "Thompson's Nephews (curious firm name) advanced a thery different from others in the trade. They "did not regard the tariff as the main

at Washington by some of the local

First National at Bridgeport-Capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$25,555,60; other un-divided profits, \$9,283 11; deposits, \$35, certificates, \$43,774 96; loans, \$249,826 61. First National at Bellaire-Capital,

\$100,000; surplus, \$7,168 60; other undivided profits, \$4,720 39; deposits, \$79,-627 60; certificates, \$54,897 45; loans,

Wellsburg National Bank-Capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$10,500; other undivided profits, \$5,761 42; deposits, \$42,090 75; certificates, \$4,520; loans, \$88,417 15, First National of Smithfield-Capital

\$100,000, aprolus \$12,322,45, other profits \$5,136 99, deposits \$17,120 51, certificates \$32 191 95, loans \$122.945 17.

\$100,000, surplus \$23,000, other profits \$10,322 65, deposits \$68,284 20, certifi-

\$3,935 84, deposits \$10,787 04, certificates \$14,710, loans \$136,683 77.

First National at Marietta-Capital, \$150,000; surplus, \$32,500; other profits, \$9,137 12; deposits, \$105,550 40; certificates, \$38,656 43; loans, \$231,457 79.

Jefferson National at Steubenville-Capital, \$150,000; surplus, \$40,000; other profits, \$11,507 43; deposits, \$82,295 01. certificates, \$516 20; loans, \$149,218 33.

National Exchange at Steubenville-Capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$1,300; other

profits, \$5,802 92; deposits, \$87,502 67; certificates, \$40,280 18; loans, \$153,813 66. Merchants' National at Morgantown-Capital, \$110,000; surplus, \$24,469 40; other profits, \$3,883 65; deposits, \$53,-505 67; loans, \$124,674 59.

What a Man Can do in West Virginia.

From the Real Estate Broker, published at Par-

the soil are as follows: Corn, 40 bushels; wheat, 18 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; tobacco, 1,000 pounds; hay, one ton per

cre. To elucidate our point, we will take

—The American Episcopal Church in Rome, Italy, will be opened to-day. —Another snow storm prevailed in Iowa. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches

The American Minister will be in-structed to use his good offices in the in-terest of peace in Mexico.

—An overflow is imminent at Memphis, the river being within two and a half feet of the danger line and rising rapidly. All streams at flood tide.

-Elliott, Phillips-& Co's wholesale hardware house in Moutreal, Canada, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$60,-

-The steamer City of Sandusky and schooner Wm. Elgin were destroyed by fire last night at Port Stanley, Ontario, Loss \$50,000.

Rome on Thursday. -The third suit of the State of Ohio against Hamilton county for \$44,625 88,

—Galveston reports intimate that Gen. Laborra is levying heavy assessments on the merchants of Matamoras in aid of the zovernment. American merchants have appealed to the American Consul for pro-tection.

General James A. Exis denies the statement said to have been made by General McCook that Thomas R. Chaney, chief clerk of his office, had received a bribe from a contractor for fraudulently apprising him of a competing bid.

ing these frauds.
Ernest Mattem testified that

store-keeper for Pohlman, Rush & Co. he had winked at the frauds, and during

POLITICAL NOTES.

Toledo, O., March 24.—The Republican County Convention, held to-day, to choose delegates to the State Convention, adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the resumption act and favoring towernor Hayes for the Presidency. The delegates were instructed to co-operate in the choice of delegates to the National Convention favorable to his nomination. A resolution was also adopted recommending Clark Waggofer, of this city, as one of the Senatorial delegates for Ohio. New York, March 24.—The Executive Committee of the State Central Democratic Greenback Committee met to-day and called a convention to meet here on June 1st for the election of delegates to the National Convention. Tolebo, O., March 24.-The Repub-

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., March 25-1

For Middle and South Atlantic States. For Middle and South Atlantic States, rain will prevail with east to south winds, becoming dangerous on the coast, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day, followed in South Atlantic States during the night with southwest winds and clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain and severe local storms during the

rapidly, and the Ouachita, Saline and White rivers are over the banks and flooding the country. The Iron Mounflooding the country. The Iron Moun-tain Railroad was badly damaged in sevtain featured was basic, this morning, ran into a washout six utiles south of Malvern ditching the engine hagagae car, mail car, express car and one coach, injuring Thos. Elliot, mail agent, and Wm. Caseler, express messenger. North of, Little Bock two washouts are reported. The Hot Springs Railroad is badly damaged and trains will be delayed a few days. The Texas trains are all delayed.

Whisky Cases.

tion, F. J. Smith and Fred. Rodewig.
Balzer Stroble, having become weary of Judge Chambers' persecutions of his legitimate business of making drunkards, at land disposed of his saloon, and, desiring to engage in some business which will not require him to spend so much of his time in jail, will run on the Democratic ticket for City Commissioner.

In fact all of the saloon keepers seem to be sickneed, and "For Rent" and "For Smill" is frequently seen on rooms formerly occupied as saloons.

The scap-on-the-window artist is in town.

As soon as the change from the present gas-light system can be effected, Bellaire streets will be illuminated with kerosene, which makes, "Not light, but rather a transpicuous gloom."

D. Whisky Cases.

Sr. Louis, March 24.—A Jefferson City special says the case of Adler & Turst, distillers and rectifiers of St. Joseph, Mo., to violations of the revenue laws, which has been before the U. S. District Court in that city for some days, closed to-day, and the jury found a verdict of guilty this recening on 55 counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under the verdict is fifty-five years imprisonment, and \$27,500 eight makes and the jury found a verdict of guilty this recening on 55 counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under the verdict is fifty-five years imprisonment, and \$27,500 eight makes and the jury found a verdict of guilty this recening on 55 counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under the verdict is fifty-five years imprisonment, and \$27,500 eight makes and the jury found a verdict of guilty this recening on 55 counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under the verdict is fifty-five years imprisonment, and \$27,500 eight makes and the jury found a verdict of guilty this recening on 55 counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under the verdict is fifty-five years imprisonment, and \$27,500 eight makes and the jury found a verdict of guilty this recening on 55 counts of the revenue laws, which has been before the U. S. District Court in that city for s

the corn crop as a sample. With this we ascertain the products of the land per acre to be as follows: 500 pipe stayes, \$25, 2,500 oil barrel stayes, \$45, 300 axe festerson, the two chronic criminals who handles, \$10 50; 100 cross-ties, \$30; 4,000 have been in the lock-up some time, are

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESS. HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 24,

Washington, March 24.

Mr. Holman presented a memorial of
the Women's Temperance League, of Indiana, asking the Legislature to promote
the temperance cause in the United
States. Referred.

Mr. Blount, from the Committee on
Appropriations, reported a bill to supply
a deficiency of \$62,000 for the manufacture of postal cards for the year ending
January 30th, 1876. Passed.

Mr. Wilshire, from the Committee on
Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide
territorial government for the Indian
territory, and moved to have it recommitted. Mr. Southard moved to refer it to the

Committee on Territories. After a dis-cussion, the bill was referred to the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs. The Speaker then called the Committees for their rethen called the Committees for their re-ports of private nature.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the leg-islative, executive and judicial appropri-ation bill, with the understanding that general debate would be limited to one hour.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, replied to the invectives which had been poured against the Republican party by the gentlemen from Georgia and North Carolina (Hill and Yeates) and criticised the speech of the gentleman from Georgia as an aston-ishing parody on the parable of the prod-igal son, with the difference that the prodigal son asked his father's forgive-ness while the Southern people did not. He said he believed that there existed a division to this day in the public senti-ment of this country, between those who believed that the levying of the war was a crime and those who did not so believe,

received thirty years ago. He would no touch those old established salaries. The

committee proceeded to consider the bill in detail, the item for the compensation of Senators having been read, which fixes

\$2,700, and intimated to the Democratic majority if it wanted to be consistent, it should vote for the reduction to \$2,700. Mr. Randall—Why did you not propose that mendment in the committee instead of resisting the reduction of the paltry 10 per cent we have made? Mr. Faster—I am not to be catechised on the floor. Mr. Randall—I want to show the country and the House the inconsistency, the duplicity of the gentleman from Ohio in coming in here and offering an amendment to reduce the salaries of members to \$2,700, while he resisted in the commit-

\$2,700, while he resisted in the commit-tee a reduction of \$500.

Mr. Foster—I have a good answer to

the attack.

Mr. Randall—I have made no attack.

Mr. Foster—You have charged me
with duplicity and inconsistency.

Mr. 'Randall—There is no sincerity in
your amendment, and you do not expect
it to be adopted.

Mr. Foster—Try, and see.

Mr. Randall—The Committee on Appropriations has fixed the compensation
of the members where I think the people
will be satisfied.

Mr. Foster asserted that he offered the

when it we sets of recommittee on Approximate the feducity of the members where I think the people will be satisfied.

Mr. Holmes argued that the adoption of the members where I think the people will be satisfied.

Mr. Holmes argued that the adoption of Kelly's amendment would be a virtual shandoment in good faith, as he did every thing. There was no demagogaing about him, and the gentlemen all knew it. There was no consistency in this bill st winds a value, in the salaries as fixed when the clerks' salaries as it wild be reduced to \$2,700, as that would be a saccompared with the fraud to which the gentleman from Indiana had already reduced to \$2,700, as that the Chairman of the Committee (Randall) had made this assault on him so early in the debte. That the gentleman's own consistency could be alled into question more than that of any other member of the House. Up to a year got that gentleman had been an advocate of high salaries, and his marvellous conversion had taken place since that time. He gave him credit for an use honest conversion, but he did not wan he him or any other gentleman to strive to get the reaches the first the reaches the conversion, but he did not wan he him or any other gentleman to strive to get deter him (Foster) from an honest discharge of his duits by a charge of duplicity.

Mr. Baker, of Indians, said he had pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction in the different had been an adhonest conversion, but he did not wan he pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of the forest of the member of the constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction in the different had been an adhonest conversion, but he did not wan he pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of the constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of the constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of the forest of the member of the constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of the constituents to

a good deal to have struck out it was the debate on that subject in the last two Congresses. He would vote againt any change in the salaries of the members, first, because it was thing which ought not to be attired up for political purposes, and second, because he thought on the whole it was as near right as it could be got. He entirely respected and honored the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) when he said that he yielded his individual judgment in a matter where he was personally concerned to the general sentiment of the people, and he sympathized with him very much when, on being asked what he had done with the money, he replied that it was none of the business of the questioner. A very good answer.

oner. A very good answer.

Mr. Randall explained that the diffiulty with which the committee had met was, that if the other salaries were re-

re their constituents and detheir own salaries approximately.

Mr. Caswell characterized the bill as

he completion of inconsistency and in

Mr. Blount defended the action of the Committee on Appropriations, and said that the committee had assented to all proper and reasonable propositions on the part of the Departments. The bill made a reduction of at least \$5,000,000, and if this reduction were accomplished, then it would be in vain for the members on the other side to quote the speeches of the Chairman (Randall.) The country would understand that as a deception he had heard predictions of failure of the bill, but if there was any failure, the Democratic side of the House would not be responsible for it.

Mr. Hill moved to make a reduction of salaries, to commence on the 4th of Mr. Blount defended the action of the

Mr. Hill moved to make a reduction of salaries, to commence on the 4th of March 1877, and agreed with Mr. Hoar that it was indecent for the members of Congress to be squabbling over their own pay, and his (Hill's) amendment would obviate that difficulty by making the reduction to apply to next Congress.

The question being on Mr. Foster's amendment, Mr. Foster asked Mr. Randnil to allow a vote by yeas and nays in the House.

the House.

Mr. Randall said that in this langu-

ige of the bill, he was unwilling to depar rom the usual routine. Mr. Foster-There is no rule against

to professional politicians or to the rich. He wished he was rich, too. The present salary was not too much for any man who could not live out of his private means, or out of post traderships, or out of railroad grants, and there was no enough of them to go round. [Laughter. If the members were to live at all, and and washerwomen, they would never reduce their salaries. [Laughter.]

The question was then taken on Fos-ter's amendment, to fix the pay at \$2,700, and it was rejected, there being but 24 votes in the affirmative.

to the soldiers, who have already overpaid.

Mr. Holman defended his position on the subject of the bounty bill, and eulogised the brave men who had so nobly fought the battles of the late war, and to whose perils and sacrifices the country was indebted for the maintainance of the Union; and he expressed his indignation that such a bill should be characterized as a gigantic fraud.

After a stormy struggle over the question of adjournment till Monday and an

pany to be refunded a tax of \$4,536 al-leged to have been illegally assessed upon to Mrs. Belknap an idle rumor. She had

The Senate voted to adjourn over to The Senate voted to adjourn over to Monday when it adjourned to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill on the Sioux deficiencies, with a notice that the House will not agree to the amendments of the Senate. The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments, and asked for a committee of conference. Mesers. Withers, Allison and Oglesby were appointed on the part of the Senate.

THE POST ROUTE BILL. The Senate took up for consideration

paid personal attention to all the proposed routes, and had made personal inquiry rom different members as to the ne from dillerent memoers as to the necessary of all they had proposed. They had stricken out and inserted only such as they had carefully scrutinized, and perhaps upon this statement the Senate would not insist on having the bill read in the state of the senate would not insist on having the bill read in the state of the senate would not insist on having the bill read in the senate would not insist on having the bill read in the senate when the senate would not insist on having the bill read in the senate when the senate we have the senate when the senate which is senated when the senate which is senated when the sen n full.

oints and passed.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE M'CANDLESS The bill providing that Wilson Mc-Candless, Judge of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, may be retired on account of ill health, although he has not reached the age of seventy years, was taken up and amended so as to provide that he should resign at the end of six months after his retire-ment, and then passed.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.
The Senate then resumed the considertion of Senate bill No. 1, to count the
ote for President and Vice President,
Mr. Burnside moved to reconsider the
ote whereby the bill was passed to a
hird reading, and then introduced the
ollowing amendment:
Sec. 3. That if more than one return

ollowing amendment: SEC. 3. That if more than one retur hall be received by the President of the

enate from a State, purporting to be cer-licates of the electoral votes given a he last preceding election for Presiden and Vice President in such State, he shal immediately make a report thereof to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause said Supreme Court to proceed to examine as to who are the legal electors

Justice shall on or before the last Tuesday in January next, succeeding the meeting of electors of the President and Vice President, report to the President and Vice President, report to the President of the Seante which of said electors were legally elected, and the returns sent by the electors so designated shall, if in all other respects they are legal, be counted before the two houses.

Mr. Bayard introduced an amendment proposed by Cooper, as follows: And if the two houses do not agree as to which returns shall be counted, then that vote shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves on the House, shall decide to be the true and valid returns.

The decision was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Bayard and lost. Yeas 18, nays 32.

The question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Burnside, and it was lost.

Mr. Thurman said he was at a loss to see what the Senators could see in this bill of a partisan nature, and he moved the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed in order to give one more chance to fix the same bill to meet the question when two sets of returns were sent in. He did hope that in that chamber where debate was allowed free, some measure could be perfected to meet the necessity of case. If not, there was no hopes of getting it done at this Congress. The motion was entered.

The Senate took up the Consular and Diplomatic bill and made it the order of business.

General Sherman arrived this morning sale of the mine.

SCHENCK STILL LINGERS.

Mr. Faulkner, chairman pro tem of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated this morning that he had received a letter from Gen. Schenck saying that he would not be able to appear before the Committee until after Saturday. The Committee decided to hear Gen, Schenck Tuesday morning next, and Park immediately after.

COMMITTEE ON WAR EXPENDITURES. Mrs. C. P. Marsh came into the room

whisky Cases.

St. Louis, March 4.—A Jefferson Git, speeph May be a belief man, declared hisself in side of the proper and economical administration of a signature frame of the vications of the revenue law, which has been before the U.S. District Court in that city for some days, closed to-day, and the jury found a verticated guilty this robe when the propose of control of the indictment. The minimum penalty under the vertical sifty-five years imprisonment, and \$27,500 into. The defendants were put under an additional \$10,000, making in all \$50,000.

Another indictment, has the considerable of the case of the sale of the days and sand a division of \$20,000 of the proceeds thereof in the country which is of \$20,000 of the proceeds thereof in the country which is of \$20,000 of the proceeds the sale of the case of the sale of the case of the country which is of \$20,000 of the proceeds thereof the sale of the case of the case

always talked to Mrs. Belknap as she would to her sister. She had heard the

rumor for over a year. She related to General Kiddoo the communication between her and Mrs. Belknap, She did not know of Mr. Pendleton paying money to Mrs. Belknap on account of the Kentucky railroad claim and of making her presents. She never heard the Secretary of War say anything about a contract between her husband and Evans.

On cross-examination by Mr. Robbins, witness said she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying that she received anything, and meant to convey that information.

In reply to a question by Mr. Clymer, witness said she saw Clymer but once and that was three weeks ago; it was at the

that was three weeks ago; it was at the breakfast table at the Arlington Hotel. Her husband presented her to Clymer ut their short conversation had no refrence to the matter before the committee C. P. Marsh was recalled and interro

C. P. Marsh was recalled and interrogated by Mr. Clymer. He testified that he left Washington for New York the day the impeachment report was presented, the 2d of March, and did not then design going to Canada.

Question. On the evening of Wednesday you came to my lodging and saw me a moment, tell what traspired.

Answer. From something said at the dinner table, I remarked that Belknap was not only liable to impeachment but to a criminal prosecution, and I said to you if the Secretary is in danger I am in dander, when you said, you are not in dander.

alarm you?

A. On the contrary you pacified me; I was alarmed when I came to you; I went back to New York early when you said I was in no danger.

Q. When you reached New York what induced you to conclude going to Canada.

A. Something in the newspapers on Friday morning concerning my testimony, all of which was in reference to the com-

nittee.
Mr. Robbins—That was the time witess said he left New York for Montreal
t 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, and reachd there next morning at half-past 10

o'clock,

Mr. Blackburne—Had you then heard
that the government authorities had concluded to prosecute you as well as Secretary Belknap?

A. I am not prositive, I might have
seen such a statement in the papers.

Q. It was said you hesitated when at
Peekskill, as to whether you would proceed
to Montreal.

A. I did hesitate. I thought that if I
had offended the laws of my country I
would stand the trial. If a train had
been going back to New York I would
have taken passage in it, but as my train

have taken passage in it, but as my trai was going to Montreal, I proceede thither. Mrs. Marsh being interrogated as to

why she went to Montreal, said that, seeing in the morning papers that her husband had jumped off the train, she followed next morning, fearing that he had been injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh then left the room Alvin C. Leighton, James Leighton and Seth Arnold, post traders, were ex-amined, and the statement was elicited that General Hendricks received a large

that General Hendricks received a large sum for obtaining one of the appointments; that \$300 a month was paid to Orville Grant, and \$100 contributed for electioneering purposes.

J. S. Hammer testified that he obtained the appointment of post trader at Fort dibson at the request of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who asked for it as a personal favor. Witness paid no money whatever for the appointment, but had been assessed and paid \$100 to the Republican Executive Committee at Washington. He had no partner.

SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

In the Spencer investigation, to-day,

In the Spencer investigation, to-day, foses Foote, a banker of Mobile, testified His and \$2,000, negotiation was made by L. H. Mayer, assessor of Internal Revenue Witness refused to discount it till Caleb Price and C. F. Moulton endorsed it

Witness retused to discount it till cause Price and C. F. Moulton endorsed it. They told him that Spencer would get \$2,500 from the National Executive Committee to carry the Alabama election for their party and secure Spencer's election, that the troops would be ordered to the State and that they were bound to carry it. Adjourned.

Mr. Stewart was again before the Committee. His attention was called to the amount of ore taken from the mine as detailed in a prospectus published in London. He said he did not know to his own knowledge that the statement was true. He had never heard it disputed in relation to the estimated amount of ore that would be taken annually, as stated in the same prospectus. He thought that it was substantially correct. It fell short and Grant himself was liable. The prospective was drawn by some of the Englishmer themselves. If the mine had yielded 700,000 pounds a year, as estimated, it would have been worth \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000. Witness was asked if the statement was true that about \$2,000,000 build they expliced from the mine much the had then realized from the mine up to the time of the sale of the stock. He answer-ed that he believed it to be substantially true. Mr. Stewart filed a contract be-tween Park, Stewart and Grant, for the

tween Park, Stewart and Grant, for the sale of the mine.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee on Military Affairs have agreed upon Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, for the reorganization of the army. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but it reduces the infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty in number, and the cavalry regiments from the cavalry regiments at the constitution of the Army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary or temporary vacancy in the citice. It provides that sutlers and pot traders shall be first elected by a council of administration, approved by the Department and the General of the Army, and appointed by the Secretary of War. It makes a reduction of about 200 officers.

BEFORE THE CABINET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks. New York, March 24.—MONEY -485 percent. Prime mercantile paper 5-48 percent. Custom receipts \$818,000. The Assistant Ireasurer disbursed \$110,000. Clearings \$110,000. Glearings \$110,000. Sterling—4.86% 4.89%. GOLD—Dull and strong at 114%. Carrying rates 1 to 2% per cent. The Havana steamer took out \$100,000 gold. GOVERNMENTS—Firm and inactive at a fraction advance.

le arrangement in regard to the organiza on of the company.

New York, March 24.—Cotton—Firm 13%a135c. Flour—Scarcely so active; sperfine western and State \$4 40a4 65; bay quinte \$1 00. Mait — Quiet. Corn — tiood inquiry; mixed and no grade 634 6346; do steam and low mixed 6446656. Oats — Firmer; western mixed State 438 4346; white 46a52c. Hay—Steady at 75c. Hops—Firm. Coffee—Steady; jobbing at 152,41934c. Molssess and Rice—Unchanged. Whisky—Steady at \$1 13.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24. — Clover Seed—Hather quiet at 17a18c. Flour—Less active and steady; extra 34.75; Minnesota

ne 12 Mai3c. Eggs-Steady; western fresh 6a17c. Whisky-Steady; held Me higher. Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 24.-Flour-Fairly Baltimore, March 24.—Flour—Fairly active but firm, and uuchanged. Wheat —Quiet and firm; No. 2 watern red \$1 45a 145, Pennsylvania red \$1 45a 149. Corn—A shade easier; western mixed 02½c. Oats—Uuchanged. Hye—Nominally at 78a81c. Hay—Dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylnania 14a24c. Provisions—Quiet but firm and unchanged. Pork—Very firm at \$23 00a23 25. Lard—Firm and advancing; refined 14½c; crude none offering. Butter—Western extra 3335; firsts 3ha32c. Petroleum—Firm but quiet; crude 8½a8½c; refined 14½a145½. Coffee—Unchanged. Whisky—Dull at \$10.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 24.—Cotton—Firm at 13c. Flour—Firm and unchanged. Wheat—Quiet at \$1 10al 25. Corn—Firm at 49a50c. Oats—Steady at 38a45c. Barley Quiet and unchanged. Bye—Quiet and firm at 74a75c. Pork—Firm at \$23 00 at country points; \$23 25 here seller June. Lard—Dull; kettle 14al44/c. Bulk Meats—Firm; shoulders 8%c; clear rib 12c; clear 124/c. Bacon—Firm at 9%al2%al34/c. Whisky—Quiet and steady at \$105. Hogs—Dull; common to good light \$7.65 as 40; fair to medium heavy \$8 50as 80.

mber held at \$1 26%; seller May \$1 29; No amber held at 31 25%; seller May 3129; No. 2 amber 81 04½. Corn—Quiet and steady; high mixed spot and seller April 51%; seller May held at 53; 53½ 61d old seller June; low mixed 50½c; no grade 50c. Oata—Quiet and firm; No. 2, seller April 36c; Michigan 30½c.

Allegheny Cattle.

Allegheny Cattle.

EAST LIBERTY, March 24.—CATTLE—
Beceipts to-day 1,647 head, all through stock, making 3,740 head for four days.
No business doing in this line to-day.
HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,155 head, making for four days past 5,850head; Yorkers \$3 40a8 65; Philadelphias 39 40a9 65.
SHEET—Receipts to-day, 500 head, making a total for four days 13,900 head. Belling at \$430a7 50. New York Dry Goods.

Pittsburgh. PITTENUNGH, March 24.—Pig Iron—Uu-changed; No. 1 foundry 324 (00.25 to; No. 2 322 00.23 00; gray forge 322 00. Petroleum —Quiet and firm; crude 32 37% at Parker's; reaned 14%c, Philadelphia delivery.

From the Real Estate Broker, published at Parkersburg.]

He can purchase, on an average, in a convenient location to market, the very best timber land at \$10 per acre. At this rate, 100 acres in its virgin state will cost him \$1,000; \$250 of which will be required in hand, the residue to be paid in three equal annual payments. Now suppose he puts a sufficient force upon the land to take off the timber, grub, fence and prepare it for the plow, cultivate the soil and gather the products all in the same year, at the usual prices allowed for work of this character, what will be his outlays and profits on the same?

To cut and how timber, and erect and put up, in complete order, a comfortable dwelling house, it will cost him \$150. To the plow, \$10 per acre. Making the entire test of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products taken off the land, as practically demonstrated time and again, are as follows: Pipestaves 500 per acre, worth \$30 per thousand; oil barrel staves 2,500 per acre, worth \$30 per thousand; of barrel staves 2,500 per acre, worth \$30 per thousand; of the land, with housand improvements, \$2,000 feet, worth \$15 per thousand.

The average yield of the products of the average yield of the products of the products of the low of the products of the low of the products of the low of the products of the land, with housand improvements, \$2,100. The products taken off the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products taken off the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products taken off the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The products of the land, with house and improvements, \$2,100. The prod

present condition and future prospects of and the farm as the accrued result of

The question is often asked, why is there not more general thrift among the farmers of West Virginia.

There are several valid reasons that may be assigned, as the chief causea and drawbacks to success.

Prominent among these are, the careless manner in farming, so universally

less manner in farming, so universally practiced in many portions of the State, and the reckless waste of the chief com-modity of our country, the timber. Mil-lions of dollars worth of timber is des-

ilions of dollars worth of timber is destroyed annually, by cutting it down and rolling it into log heaps and burning it, whereas it might be profitably worked up on the farm. The writer has frequently seen vast quantities of the very best timber; such as oak, pine and poplar, from three to four feet over, and from fifty to sixty feet to the first limb, destroyed in the manner above mentioned.

We claim that farming is a professionand one of no mean calling, but unfortunately West Virginia is blessed with a large class of bunglers; men who give the theory of farming no thought whatever. They farm as their fathers did one hundred years ago.

They clear lifteen or twenty acres at a time, and run the land as long as it will up the search best of the search best described to the search of the

were to maltreat their lands in this manner, a large per centage of them would annually be candidates for the poor But we have some excellent farmers in West Virginia. We are acquainted with not a few. We have within our mind, a man who arrived at Parkersburg fifteen years ago, with a large family and one hundred dollars, the sum total of all his worldly possessions. He had been driven from the over-crowded North, where sickness and misfortune had reduced him to this low circumitance, but he came with a stout heart and willing hands to work.

The one hundred dollars was invested as the first payment on one hundred acres of land; a cabin was erected, into which he and his family went; thus he began anew the battle of life. By energy and industry, to-day he owns seven hundred acres of good land, of which about four hundred is improved, and adorned with all the embellishments and modern improvements of civilization; numbers of cattle may be seen grazing on the hills and in the valleys of this estate. Now

OUR KEYSER CITY LETTER. KEYSER CITY, W. VA., March 22. We have noticed in the columns of your valuable paper a discussion of the question of our officers and Representation of the columns of the paper of the columns of the col

question of our officers and Representa-tives, State and Congressional, and the suggestion of various names for considn making their selections the Republican in making their selections he kepublican party must not depend upon local reputation alone, if they hope for success. This can only be achieved by putting forward men of well known faithfulness and integrity and such as will command the strength and support of the party. Among the flicers named we have noticed W. H. H. Elick for Autories (George and George Flick for Attorney General, and George cates \$64,35134, loans \$213,250.

Cambridge National Bank—Capital
\$150,000, surplus \$5,250, other profits gentleman of upright character and wide legal knowledge, and is well and favor-ably known in many of the counties east of the mountains as well as in many other portions of the State, and in the event of his election would reflect honor

nicipal elections have become an exciting subject of discussion. Thursday evening the Democrats put in nomination a ticket

second Tuesday of April.

Sydney Gwynn, the colored cook at the
Central Dining Rooms, fell off the steps in
the rear of that establishment Tuesday,
but, alighting on his head, he was little
hurt, although the steps are about fifteen

—Paul Dahlgren, Consul-General of the United States to Italy, and son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, died at

They clear litteen or twenty acres at a time, and run the land as long as it will produce anything, giving it no rest by grassing or otherwise, it is then left to bleach in the sun for many years. We are acquainted with land that has been cultivated in corn for nearly twenty years, and during all this time it has not known grass.

Geografia Lames A. Ekin denies the Geografia Lames A. Ekin denies the -General James A. Ekin denies the nown grass.

If the farmers of the Eastern States

without tax. He produced a note of seventeen hundred dollars which he tes-tified was given him in return for allow-

yond the United States taxed capacity, and in using stamps a second time, the proprietors understood this and made the bargain with him.

Several other witnesses were called, but their testimony was not essentially different from those above named. The witnesses are for the most part indicted gangers, storekeepers and distillers.

event of his election would reflect honor and credit upon his constituency. As to General Brown his record is unquestionable. He has proven true in every position of trust, and no voter could feel his confidence misplaced in giving him his support. We believe him to be the man to break the sway of Democracy in our district, and so perpetuate those principles dear to every true American.

With these men and others of like character with which to go before the people success is well nigh assured, and we of this portion of the State and district may be expected to come up grandly to the work if our wishes are considered.

MANY SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Randall—Well the usual practice.
Mr. Foster—Will you allow me to ofer an amendment in the House.

rejected.

Mr. Kelly moved to strike out \$4,500 and insert \$5,000, and spoke in favor of that motion.

Mr. O'Brien supported Kelly's motion and expressed the belief that the reductions with the

M. Holman—Why, certainly 1 am for that. [Laughter.]
Mr. Baker, of Indiana, said he had that pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retrenchment, economy and reform, and he intended, with all honesty and good faith, to redeem that pledge. The Democratic to the soldiers, who have already been

in full.

A debate ensued, during the course of which Mr. Sargent said: Let the departments send their mail matter by a stroke of the pen. It will take no more time than to lick a stamp, and it costs no more to send mails in this manner than it does with a stamp on them. He believed this economy might be carried a little further, and that members of Congress might be put into correspondence with their constituents by the franking privilege. He believed it right that Representatives and Senators should be permitted to communicate with their permitsed to communicate with their constituents, and to send them such in-formation, printed and otherwise, as they may deem necessary.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

arsange of the bill and passed. Yeas 32, ave 26.

Mr. Thurman said he was at a loss to

of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, accompanied by her husband. She was sworn in as a War Department to-day, accompanied by her husband. She was sworn in as a stiness and under examination of Mr. Danford, testified that she left Cincinnation in '65, where she formerly resided, and has lived in New York most of the time since that year. She had known Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, since 1860, and had been at the same hotel with her in Cincinnati four years. Cincinnati was her home, and she revisited that city attention was taken. There was some contwict a year, staying there two or more sideration given in the Cabinet to the apweeks. She met Mrs. Bower in New pilotation from the officers of the army

Inited States 6s of 1881, coupons
Pre-Twenties (1865) new
Pre-Twenties (1865) new
Pre-Twenties (1867)
Pre-Twenties (1868)
Pre-Twenties (1868)

RAILEOAD BONDS—Firm with the prin-ipal activity in St. Paul consolidated sink-ing funds at 88a884. Northwestern con-olidated coupon gold advanced to 94.

estern Union..... 65% St. Paul prefe

m nair demand at \$10% call board wheat was easy at \$102%. Corn ½ higher Oats firm and unged. Pork easy at \$22 45 April; 2½ May. Lard weaker at \$13 92%; \$14 00 May.

Toledo. TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour—Steady and i moderate demand. Wheat—Dull and eak; No. 2 white Wabash held at \$1 40; o 3 do \$1 28; No. 1 white Michigan \$1 26;

New York Bry Goods.

New York, March 24—The package trade in domestics and priests was rather more active, for dyard brown shestings of certain makes were largely sold at a slight concession in prices. Bleached shirtings in fair request. Cheviots more active, but irregular in price. Cottonades ruled quiet. Dres goods in lair demand. Woolens for men's wear continued dull.